The Columbian.

G. B. ELWELL, J. E. SITTENDENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII, NO 36
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 24

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THE STUDIOUS MAN.

Out through the gates of Ispahan
One morning rode a studious man.
"Ah, whither bound?" a traveler cried,
Who rested by a fountain side.
"I go to seek," replied the sage,
"The greatest wonder of the age."
"Then from your saddle now descend
And call your journey at an end,
For here within this sack I hold
The greatest wonder bought or sold."
And stooping down, the speaker drew

A cake of IVORY SOAP in view.
"No alkali this soap contains,
It leaves the lace and takes the stains;
It comes from oils, sweet as the rose
That in the palace garden grows;
It floats like cork upon the wave;
With this we may both wash and shave—"
"Enough, enough!" the student cried;
"You've saved me from a longer ride,"
And turning round his wisdom showed,
For back to Ispahan he rode.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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MORNING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

The cherub day behind the skirts of night
Peeps laughing o'er the hills, and glances through
The darkness and the shrouding mists of blue;
And soon the mountains are aglow with light.
Here is a rocky steep, whose sun brown height
Is clothed in green of many a varied hue;
There, in the deep ravine, bursts on the view
A sea of fog, with billows foaming white.

The soft leaves rustle faintly; everywhere
The joyous waking from the darkness brings
A subtle stir of morning in the air;
With noisy fluttering of little wings,
From out the chaparral a songster springs,
And greets with rapturous notes the daylight fair.
—Virna Woods in Overland Monthly.

SHE KNEW IT

When an American girl knows anything, she knows it with all her might. She has that singular gift, intuition, in a highly developed state. The world being all her oyster, she proceeds to open it with dynamite. Because the story of Baptiste chances, by an accident, to be true, is no good reason for it being less interesting.

Miss Virginia Mascom was so very pretty and graceful than even in New York she passed for a beauty. She had heard this so often, and from so many people, that she would have been forced to believe it even if she had originally been freighted with doubts. She had a highly well bred carriage and a haughty manner on occasion, but was withal a pleasant, intelligent, well behaved girl, whose wealth gave her pleasure rather than airs. She was pretty enough and stylish enough to make something of a sensation even in Paris.

It was in the time of Louis Napoleon that Miss Mascom arrived in Paris under the feeble wings of her mother, Mascom himself being only a memory. They wanted to see the city before they became involved by the claims of either society or dressmakers. They had rooms in an expensive hotel not far from the Place Vendome, and made daily excursions, for sight seeing purposes, from its hospitable portals. Acting upon the advice of a friend, they hired a carriage by the month, thus doing away entirely with the nuisance of cochers.

Among the cabmen who were on duty in front of the hotel was a tall, handsome young Breton named Baptiste. He was a tidy, steady fellow, and lived with his married brother, Jacques, in the Montmartre quartier. His was a passionate nature, and the first day he saw the pretty American he fell deeply in love and almost off the seat of his carriage.

He longed for some opportunity to speak to her, to do some wonderful thing to attract her attention and arouse her good will. The opportunity to speak came at last. One afternoon the ladies came out at the usual time, only to find that their carriage was not ready. It was a golden moment for Baptiste. He whipped up his horses and dashed to the front of the house. So did a cocher who chanced to be passing. There was much confusion, almost a collision, and a great deal of curious swearing. Baptiste was vehement in expostulations and offers of his services. The ladies were frightened by the wrangle, and called the concierge, who ordered both disputants to take themselves off, and capped the climax of Baptiste's despair by calling up a third cabman.

"That was my Waterloo!" cried the poor Breton. "My golden moon is an unripe apple. I shall never speak to her now. That imbecile has ruined me."

"I thought that young cabman was rather good looking at first," said Miss Mascom to her mother. "It shows us how mistaken we are about foreigners. I wouldn't be a bit surprised if he were one of those communists we have heard of," and she shuddered at her own suggestion.

Miss Mascom's French was limited. She had not understood the cause of the excitement of Baptiste.

The ladies found hotel life a bore, and took an apartment near the Park Monceaux. They were there when the storm of war came with the cry of "a Berlin!" Their rooms were on the ground floor, and the low stone balcony in front of their windows was covered with lovely red climbing roses.

One evening two drunken gardes mobile were passing the house, when one exclaimed: "Let's pick some of that pretty girl's roses for our wives."

Miss Mascom sat at the window. Being somewhat nearsighted, she did not notice that the soldiers were drunk and vicious. "Two very picturesque fellows," she thought, and having caught the word roses, she said: "You may gather some if you like."

The men did not hear the permission, but were about to proceed without it, when a man who had been standing in the shadow of the next house sprang upon them and ordered them to go away. There was of course a brawl. The attacking party was vehement, both in action and speech.

"What!" he cried, "you dogs of the street! would you insult that lovely one from the west—that rose of roses! Ah! you shall pay for it, I swear!"

There were gendarmes at hand in a few moments, and all of the combatants were hurried off. Virginia had watched the affray in terror. She caught a glimpse of the stranger's face and screamed. Turning to her frightened mother she cried:

"Oh, it is that dreadful cabman who was so impudent one day at the hotel. I feel sure he is a Communist. Did you see how he attacked those poor, unoffending soldiers who wanted some roses? Such men ought to be kept in prison." And for the second time she shuddered because of poor Baptiste.

The second reign of terror had its awful grip upon the throat of Paris. Mrs. Mascom was very ill, and her daughter tenderly watched at her bedside. No one knew when they were safe, and each night was made up of hours of dreadful suspense. One very dark night there were shots in the street, and presently a mob, headed by a man in a ragged, dirty Garde Mobile uniform, came to a stand in front of the house.

"An aristocrat lives here," shouted the man in uniform, attracted by a light from the windows on the first floor. "She is a woman whose servants attact peaceable men on the street. Let us teach her a lesson, my friends."

There was a responsive yell, a rush for the entrance, and then a sudden halt.

A man stood at the head of the steps waving his hand and shouting:

"No! no!" he said. "It is a lie what he says! The young lady is an American. She is a friend of liberty and of the people. He is not telling you the truth. Ah, comrades, you would not harm her. She is a young thing, and so beautiful—so beautiful!"—and his voice was piteous in its entreaty.

The answer was a coarse laugh.

"So it is ya again!" shouted the Garde Mobile. "Here is something for you!" and there was a pistol shot.

Like some agile beast of prey, the man on the steps sprang down, snatched a musket from one of the mob, and brought its butt down on the head of the leader.

Then he sprang back up the steps and into the balcony. The light from the torches of the mob flickered across the front of the house. One of the shutters was partly opened, and the pale face of a woman was thrust out.

"Go back! Hide yourself! It is I!" exclaimed the man on the balcony. "They shall not touch you while I am here!"

She did not recognize him, nor understand all he said, and he pushed her somewhat roughly back into the room. There was a scattering volley from the mob, a fall upon the balcony floor, and then officers on horseback dashed up and ordered the mob to disperse. They had some Communist troops to back up their orders, and in a short time the street was quiet and deserted.

The wounded Garde Mobile had been carried off by his comrades. There was no sign of the recent attack, except on the balcony where the roses used to bloom. Something red was dabbled about on the stones next day when the sunlight came, red as the flowers had been.

Once more the shutters opened, and the pallid face of Miss Mascom appeared. Cautiously she stepped forth. Her foot struck something soft and she screamed.

"What is it, Virginia?" asked a weak, terrified voice. "Have they come back?"

"No!" answered Virginia in horror. "It's that awful cabman again. I knew he was a Communist. I told you so the first day I saw him; and, oh! mamma! they've shot him out on the balcony, he's dead, and yet he seemed to look up at me and smile. It is all so horrible. Perhaps it's best that he's killed. Oh, I wish we were home again and out of this awful place."

And for the third time she shuddered because of Baptiste, and yet he was dead, out there where he had guarded Virginia's roses.

* * * * * *

It was from Jacques, the brother, that I heard the story.—Parker L. Walter in Philadelphia Bulletin.

Superstitions of South Africans.

The Bantu have no definite idea of the mode of existence of their deities, but the southern tribes suppose them to inhabit dim, underground caverns. They regard the unseen world in which they believe with unmingled dread, and drive reflection concerning it from their thoughts whenever it is possible to do so. Before their intercourse with white men it had never struck them that the acts of this life could have any effect upon the spirit after death. They are in no sense an imaginative or speculative people, but direct their entire attention to such material objects as immediately affect their welfare. In such a condition, progress toward a higher kind of life, unless directed by some external agency, is nearly impossible. In other words, self development must be a very slow process, if it can be accomplished at all. For, first, their greatest dread is that of offending the spirits of their ancestors, and they hold that any departure from established customs will assuredly do this, and therefore bring evil upon them.

Next, their belief in witchcraft is opposed to progress of any kind. For a man who is not a chief, and who differs from his fellows by being mentally in advance of them, inevitably draws suspicion on himself of being a wizard, and, where there is no foreign controlling power, surely falls a victim to their fury. The belief in witchcraft is to this day the cause of a terrible amount of suffering among the tribes that are independent. All events that cannot be readily comprehended—sickness in man, murrain in cattle, blight in crops, even casual accidents—are by them attributed to the agency of wizards and witches, and not the slightest compassion is felt for any unfortunate wretch whom the recognized witch finder of the community points out as guilty. Confiscation of property, torture, death are the penalties of being charged with this ideal offense. It is believed that one man can bewitch another by means of any such thing as a few hairs from his head, a clipping of a finger nail, a piece of clothing, or indeed anything whatever that belongs to him or can be brought into contact with him, or can be concealed in or about his hut.—"History of the Boers in South Africa."

Our Sanity Never Secure.

Each mind feels a certain wave of unhappiness when it looks in upon itself and marks how many wheels must be in perfect order to secure what is called sanity. In such moments of introspection the thought comes that not only is the thinker crazy, but all men and women are not a little crazy; that perfect sense is impossible. A professor in a Chicago college walked into a canal in broad daylight. He was thinking of something else than the canal and of his good black suit of clothes. He enjoyed his scientific reverie, but he got wet. He had to retire to his home and change the external wrappings of his wise, pompous soul. The man who was telling this story of the unfortunate professor walked out of a railway car at the next station and left his valise in the rack to go on and on and never to be found. Thus, while the canal wet the clothes of one rational being, the railway carried away all the clean shirts of another. A third man got off at the first station to wait for the next train to bring him his railway ticket and his bunch of keys. In an hour the ticket and keys came, but his big valise had been left behind and the trunk was not locked.

The persons designated as insane are a little less rational than the average, but in each person in the circle of nations there is going on a perpetual struggle between what is called the vital principle and the millions of atoms—the atoms being liable to stampede like a herd of wild cattle.—Professor David Swing in Chicago Journal.

The Dolls of Savages.

The Sitka girls have dolls of leather; black, greasy looking creatures, I regret to say, with beads for eyes and mouth, and dresses of fur. They have also a poorer doll, of clay, with the nose formed, when the clay was soft, by the summary process of a good pinch in the face, and a lavish display of beads made by small punches in the same soft material. The dress of these Sitka babies is simple—a piece of coarse Indian cloth wound around the body and tied on with a rag.

Another leather doll belongs to the little Micmac girl. This is finer than the last named, however, for the leather is light colored; and it has a nose not pinched up in front, but punched out from behind, and held in shape by something hard. It has black beads for eyes, and mouth and eyebrows of black paint. In dress it is quite grand; moccasins, leggins and calico gown, with a liberal amount of bead trimmings and necklaces. The small Sioux maiden also has a doll of leather, black, and with beads for eyes and mouth.—Olive Thorne Miller in St. Nicholas.

The American "Tough."

The tough is a product peculiar to American city life. In other countries, of course, you will find the rough and the cad and the brutal coster, but it is only in an American city that you will find the tough. In other lands the man who comes nearest to the tough is but a subject, and a very poor one at that, and he is constantly more or less in dread of a superior governing power. In America the tough is a citizen, or at least claims to be one, and he feels not only the equal of everybody else, but the superior of everybody else, and he has a profound scorn and contempt for all processes of law. The tough is a terror, and there is no reason why he should escape whipping. Arrest or imprisonment he fears not, but a good dose of the cat-o'-nine-tails might bring him to reflect on the error of his ways.—Boston Home Journal.

Their Bearskin Hats.

The London Foot guards are troubled over the threatened abolishment of their showy bearskin hats, which are worn at present by three of their brigades. The supply of bearskin has diminished exceedingly of late, so that now each hat is worth about $88. These bearskins are practically useless, except for the purposes of display, and are even then only suited for cold climates. But they are highly cherished by the soldiers on account of their imposing appearance.—Philadelphia Times.

Suggestion for Railway Companies.

The Boston Transcript wants to know why railway companies do not hang up in several prominent places in stations a plainly printed list of fares to different places. This would save a great deal of time, as many passengers could have the exact amount of money ready. In fact, in large stations like those in this city, a money changing office in addition to the ticket office might be established, so that people could provide themselves with the exact change if they did not have it.—New York Tribune.

Butterflies' Wings.

Fixed electrical currents have been discovered to exist in the wings of butterflies, their detection requiring an exceedingly sensitive galvanometer. These currents have been thought to bear a very strong relationship to the disposition of the coloring pigments of the wings, for by the aid of electric currents marked changes can be brought about in their color and mode of arrangement.—Globe-Democrat.

CRYSTALLIZATION OF FRUITS.

The Method as Explained to California's Board of Horticulture.

The process of preserving fruits in a crystallized or glaced form is attracting considerable attention at the present time. This process, though comparatively new in California, has been extensively operated in Southwestern France for years, the United States having been heavy importers, paying fancy prices for the product. The process is quite simple. The theory is to extract the juice from the fruit and replace it with sugar syrup, which, upon hardening, preserves the fruit from decay and at the same time retains the natural shape of the fruit. All kinds of fruit are capable of being preserved under this process. Though the method is very simple, there is a certain skill required that is only acquired by practice. The several successive steps in the process are about as follows: First, the same care in selecting and grading the fruit should be taken as for canning; that is, the fruit should be all of one size and as near the same ripeness as possible. The exact degree of ripeness is of great importance, which is at that stage when fruit is best for canning. Peaches, pears, etc., are pared and cut in halves as for canning; plums, cherries, etc., are pitted.

The fruit having thus been carefully prepared is then put in a basket or bucket with a perforated bottom and immersed in boiling water. The object of this is to dilute and extract the juice of the fruit. The length of time the fruit is immersed is the most important part of the process. If left too long it is overcooked and becomes soft; if not immersed long enough, the juice is not sufficiently extracted, which prevents a perfect absorption of the sugar. After the fruit has been thus scalded and allowed to cool, it can again be assorted as to softness. The next step is the syrup, which is made of white sugar and water. The softer the fruit, the heavier the syrup required. Ordinarily, about 70 degs. Balling's saccharometer is about the proper weight for the syrup. The fruit is then placed in earthen pans and covered with syrup, where it is left to remain about a week. The sugar enters the fruit and displaces what juice remained after the scalding process.

The fruit now requires careful watching, as fermentation will soon take place, and when this has reached a certain stage the fruit and syrup is heated to a boiling degree, which checks the fermentation. This heating process should be repeated as often as necessary for about six weeks. The fruit is then taken out of the syrup and washed in clean water, and is then ready to be either glaced or crystallized, as the operator may wish. If glaced, the fruit is dipped in thick sugar syrup and left to harden quickly in open air. If it is to be crystallized, dip in the same kind of syrup, but is made to cool and harden slowly, thus causing the sugar which covers the fruit to crystallize. The fruit is now ready for boxing and shipping. Fruit thus prepared will keep in any climate and stand transportation.—J. J. Pratt.

Patti and the Burglar.

It is said that shortly before Mme. Patti left Wales for her South American tour she had a thrilling experience with a burglar. The songstress was alone in her chamber preparing to retire for the night, when she heard a sound in an adjoining room, as if some one were moving about. Patti hastily donned a wrapper and walked boldly into the room from which the sounds came, and stood face to face with a gigantic burglar. He wore a mask to conceal his features, and in his hand he carried a heavy club. The plucky woman asked him what he was doing there.

"Don't you see," he replied in a broad Welsh dialect, "I am stealing your diamonds!"

And he held up to her astonished eyes the most beautiful bracelet which she possessed. Patti did not scream. She simply walked across the room, pressed an electric button to summon the servant. Instead of the servant, however, Signor Nicolini appeared on the scene. The burglar attempted to strike him with his club, but his game was frustrated by Patti. She grasped the club as it was raised in the air. Nicolini and the burglar then clinched, and in the struggle that ensued the enterprising but altogether too candid thief was pitched out of a second story window. He descended gracefully and broke a leg. He was found to be a peasant whom Patti had frequently befriended.—London Cor. New York Press.

The Capital of Brazil.

Rio is a succession of disappointments. The only really pretty place is the Botanical garden, which serves to illustrate what the whole city might be. All varieties of food are peddled about, the venders attracting attention by clapping pieces of wood together and uttering peculiar cries. There are plenty of street car lines, and the cars are always crowded. Everybody reads a morning paper going down town, and an evening paper returning. Humming birds are as numerous as flies, and at night the air is full of fireflies that look like a shower of stars. The women have a bilious look, and are invariably fat, while the men are invariably lean. Next to her complexion the ugliest thing about a Brazilian woman is her voice. She never goes shopping, the servants doing it for her, or going to the shops and getting samples, from which she makes her selections at home. She is famous for her embroidery, made by her own hands. She is generally intelligent, learns readily and has considerable wit. She never goes out alone to call on friends and receives no gentlemen except in the presence of husband or parents.—William E. Curtis.

When Sunstroke Is Prevalent.

We generally find that when sunstroke is prevalent the atmospheric conditions are of a certain and definite character. These are found not only in an elevated temperature, but a great degree of humidity or moisture of the air. As long as we have dry air the degree of heat that we can endure without much discomfort is very considerable compared to that when the air is full of moisture. The explanation of this is simply due to the fact that evaporation and loss of heat from the skin and lungs is markedly interfered with, the already moist air being unable to take up and relieve us of the usual amount of moisture. This, coupled with the increased heat, is placing us in a position where our internal production is very apt to be decidedly increased. The only way we have of compensating under these conditions is by lessening exertion, light or modified diet and light clothing. These, coupled with the ever present influence from the heat center, under normal conditions, will usually protect us.—Globe-Democrat.

Boilers Without Rivets.

A German manufacturer is now making a boiler in which no rivets are used. The joints are welded, and the cost is said to be slightly in excess of the rivet work.

When a man is deemed reliable out in Montana they say, "He'll stand without hitchin'."—Omaha Herald.

The man who ruleth his own house is greater than he who painteth a town.—Texas Siftings.

There are 50,000,000 cattle of all kinds in this country, and but 200,000 of the pure breed.

Flies don't bother the busy man.—Philadelphia Call.

MARBLEHEAD NECK.

The waves beat idly, with a ceaseless roar,
And to and fro the seaweed bends to me,
Kissing the great red rocks along the shore,
But thou, beloved, are not here to see.

The sun goes down in glory in the west,
Bathing in crimson every flower and tree,
The white sails redden on the ocean breast,
But thou, beloved, are not here to see.

The twilight gathers and the moon rides high;
I watch its silver track and think of thee;
God keep thy path as bright from earth to sky,
When I, beloved, am not here to see.
—Sarah K. Bolton in Home Journal.

STRENGTH FOR TODAY.

Strength for today is all that we need,
As there never will be a to-morrow;
For to-morrow will prove but another today,
With its measure of joy and of sorrow.
—Boston Transcript.

THE PILOT'S STORY.

This is the story told me by the Indian pilot of one of the grand steamers that ply the River St. Lawrence, and are known to tourists from Montreal and Quebec to Rimouski:

So you would like to know why I scare at that headland? You notice that cape? Yes. Corlett's cape, we call it, and a bad place it used to be. You notice the lighthouse that stands there? Yes. Well, I lived by that headland long before the lighthouse was built, a matter of nearly fifty years ago. I hate that same Corlett's cape, though I never heard tell of more than one wreck. It happened after the lighthouse was built, but the lights were put out, and put out on purpose, too. It's well nigh forty years since, but I remember it as if it were but yesterday.

There was then a little bit of a settlement down near the mouth of the creek, which you may have noticed empties into the river just above the cape. There wern't many people lived there, and the biggest and most important man in the place was Charlie Corlett. He was a North of England man, I've heard tell, and anyhow he owned every acre of land and every stick of timber for miles around. Besides, at that time, Corlett's was the only grist and lumber mill within a hundred miles in any direction. Then he owned a fast little schooner—about the only one that traded to the settlement, making trips up and down the river, between Quebec and the province. Although Corlett was a rich man for those days, he was fond of sailing and had a notion to run the schooner himself. Charlie Corlett would have passed for a handsome man anywhere, and he was, by long odds, the finest built man in the settlement. But Charlie had a terrible temper. He was so used to having his own way that when anything or anybody thwarted him he was a regular devil in his fierce, unreasonable anger.

When the lighthouse was built a young Frenchman from Three Rivers was put in charge as keeper. He was a fine young fellow, and if he was not so handsome nor so rich, as Charlie Corlett he was liked a good deal better by the boys.

Corlett was some ten or twelve years older than young Hector Baptiste, but, as luck would have it, they both fell in love with the same woman. Indeed, that was hardly to be wondered at, seeing that Lizzie Lenox was the only pretty, marriageable white woman in the settlement. Both men loved the girl well and sincerely and both made her an honorable offer of marriage. Of course Lizzie couldn't marry both of them, and strange as everybody thought it, she chose Hector. The captain, as we all called Corlett, was furious with rage, and he tried in every way he could think of to induce the girl to change her mind. He argued with her in vain, and then threatened to use his influence with the government to have Hector turned out of the lighthouse. Then he brought costly presents from Quebec and St. Johns, which Lizzie refused to accept. The simple fact was that Lizzie never liked the captain, and the more he tried to win her love, the closer she stuck to Baptiste.

I was at that time sailing with Capt. Corlett and knew him pretty well. One day he came down to the settlement, after a three weeks' trip to Halifax, and found that Hector Baptiste and Lizzie Lenox were married. Although the captain didn't say very much, I could tell that he took it badly to heart, and I saw a look in his eyes that I didn't fancy very well. Two days later, towards evening, we slipped out of the creek, bound for Montreal. We hadn't got more than a mile past the point when the captain ordered the mate to down sails and lay to. He said he had forgotten something and told me to get out the yawl and run him ashore. When we were in the boat he says to me: "Pierre," he says, "I saved your life once, didn't I?"

"Yes, cap," says I—and he did; he jumped overboard for me when I fell from aloft two years before.

"Well," says he, "one good turn deserves another, doesn't it? Now you just keep to yourself whatever you may happen to see to-night. I'm goin' up to the lighthouse to settle an old score."

"For God's sake, cap," says I, "don't do anything you'll be sorry for."

"That's all right," he says; "you needn't be afear'd. I'm goin' to give that French puppy a piece of mind, and perhaps a licking, that's all."

And I think he meant no more than what he said, so I made no answer. I was only a lad, and an Indian at that—he was a white man and my captain. Besides, as he had reminded me, I owed him my life.

It was about 8 o'clock of a September evening. I could see the lantern lights being lit in the lighthouse, and knew that Hector was there and probably alone—for although there was a small cottage attached to the lighthouse, it was never used as a dwelling. Corlett jumped ashore and bad me wait for him. In the stillness I could hear words that were said. Corlett spoke first;

"You French sneak, I want a bit of reckoning with you!"

"Those are hard names, captain," said Baptiste, "and I don't like them!"

"Oh, you don't, eh? Well, you shouldn't deserve them then. I don't like having a crawling Frenchman cooing up here and stealing away the woman I had intended to marry. That's what you did!"

"Capt. Corlett, you lie."

"For calling me a liar, take that! And for playing dirt on me take that—and that!"

In a moment there was a scuffle up in that little room under the lantern—and the next thing I heard was a splash in the water.

I thought it time to interfere, but as I ran the boat aground Corlett jumped in and shoved off. As I opened my lips to speak, he shouted in a terribly excited manner:

"Don't you ask any questions, and don't you say a word on ship board, or I'll shoot you without warning!"

I confess that during that evening I was a coward and was afraid of the captain in his mad rage. We proceeded on our trip to Montreal, whither we carried a cargo, and started back light. In a week we were again nearing the settlement. It was a squally night, though not very rough, but dark as pitch. The tide was running out and the wind was from the west.

The captain had been drinking whisky pretty freely all through the trip, and he was in no shape to take the schooner into the creek even in the best of weather. The mate tried to persuade him to heep outside until the morning. "No!" says he. "I'm running this vessel. I'm captain here, and you fellows will do as I tell you, or I'll know the reason why." With whisky in his head and pistols in his pockets, Corlett was a dangerous customer, and we prepared to make the best of a bad job. We all knew that we were pretty near the headland, but what puzzled the boys was that no light was to be seen. I had my own suspicions, but dared not mention them.

"Boys," said the captain, at last—a little sobered in his effort to make the creek—"guess we won't try to make it to-night. Keep her off a bit, and go easy down the river."

At that instant I saw a light flashing right ahead of us. It didn't look exactly familiar, but we all took it for the lighthouse.

"That's lucky," says the captain. "I thought we were further off shore. Hard a port!" he shouted. "We'll clear the point in good shape now."

Meantime the wind had been gathering strength and the water was much rougher. We were now spanking along with reefed sails at twelve or thirteen knots an hour.

Suddenly there came a crash. We had run aground on the point, 200 yards the land side of the lighthouse! It was such a shock that in ten minutes the schooner was breaking to pieces and sinking. Then it was each man for himself. I was the first to pick myself up on the low rocks and the mate was with me. Soon afterward three of the boys, which completed the crew, showed up, but the captain was missing.

The mate told me to go up to the village for help, while he and the others stayed by the vessel. In five minutes I came up to the light which had deceived us all and caused the wreck. It was a large, bright lantern, in the hands of Lizzie—Hector Baptiste's wife!

"Lizzie," I cried, "for heaven's sake, what is this? Do you know what you have done?"

She did not look her old self at all. She was pale and haggard and was drenched with the spray from the surf.

"No," says she, in a strange tone, not one bit like her old voice. "No; what have I done?"

"Why, girl," I says, "you holding out that lantern down the shore put Capt. Corlett out of his reckoning and he ran the schooner aground. What's more, I guess the captain's drowned."

"Ah!" she says, with a sort of sigh of relief and satisfaction. "Listen to me, Pier

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

The republicans have been worrying a great deal because Cleveland's letter of acceptance did not appear. Now that they have got it; they are a great deal more worried. It is the work of a statesman, and has paralyzed their predictions of what it would be.

The election in Maine on Monday resulted in a republican majority of about 20,000. Four years ago it was 19,749. The republicans are doing a great amount of crowing over the result. It pleases them to be able to hold their own in Blaine's state, though they made herculean efforts to do better.

By a vote of 174 to 4 the House passed the retaliation bill as asked for by the President. This is a magnificent indorsement, but the republicans are entitled to no credit for it. They were for the bill because they saw no other way out of the hole into which the President had put their brethern of the senate by his fisheries message.

One of the most absurd lies that has been told during the campaign is the one that Cleveland notified the British government that he didn't mean anything by his retaliation message on the fisheries question. A Washington correspondent is the author of the report, and his lie pleased him so well that he still sticks to it. Nobody is deceived by such stuff.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

THE PRESIDENT BOLDLY DECLARES FOR REDUCED TARIFF TAXES.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD DELIVERANCE THAT IS OVERFLOWING WITH PATRIOTIC SENTIMENT.

The following is the President's letter of acceptance:

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1888.

HON. PATRICK A. COLLINS and others, committee, etc.:

GENTLEMEN: In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistently dwell upon the impressive relation of such action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invited, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy.

The world does not afford a spectacle more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrate and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will.

It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more, there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's chosen President of every faculty and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen.

These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential office which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibilities which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trusts of my countrymen.

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

It is of the highest importance that those who administer our government should jealously project and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to achieve for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth; but there is no people whose home interests are so great, and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care

Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our needs, thus securing an efficient agency of national wealth and general prosperity; the construction and equipment of means of defense, to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which such national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain, still stretching beyond the needs of a century's expansion, and its preservation for the settler and the pioneer of our marvelous growth a sensible recognition of the value of american labor, leading to the scrupulous care and just appreciation of the interests of our workingmen; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advantages and benefits which the people may rightfully claim; a generous regard and care for our surviving soldiers and sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died, to the end that while the appreciation of their services and sacrifices is quickened the application of their pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against a servile immigration, which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil and adds to our population an element ignorant of our institutions and laws, impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; a strict and steadfast adherence to the principle of civil service reform and a thorough execution of the laws passed for their enforcement, thus permitting to our people the advantage of business methods in the operations of their government; the guaranty to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; a firm, patient and humane Indian policy, so that in peaceful relations with the government the civilization of the Indian may be promoted, with resulting quiet and safety to the settlers on our frontiers; and the curtailment of public expense by the introduction of economical methods in every department of the government.

INDORSING THE PLATFORM.

The pledges contained in the platform adopted by the late convention of the national Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government, the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effort. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration and submitting its record to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I endorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the Chief Magistracy, there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country.

Our scale of Federal taxation and its consequence largely engross at this time the attention of our citizens and the people are soberly considering the necessity of measures of relief.

Our government is the creation of the people, established to carry out their designs and accomplish their good. It was founded on justice, and was made for a free, intelligent and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free government because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income, except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right, but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of their guaranty, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding turns upon them, and through an utter perversion of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

EXPENSES TO BE MET BY DUTIES.

The cost of the government must continue to be met by the tariff duties collected at our Custom Houses on imported goods and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and malt liquors, tobacco and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of imported articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually paid into the hands of the tax-gatherer.

These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our custom houses for duties upon imported articles paid into the public treasury represent many millions more, which, though never reaching the national Treasury, are paid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

LIMIT THE RATE OF TARIFF CHARGES.

In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon a pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public needs, is surely something which under a government based upon justice, and which finds its strength and usefulness in the faith and trust of the people, ought not to be tolerated.

While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the government are uncomplainingly born, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. And yet this is our condition. We are annualy collecting at our custom houses and by means of our internal revenue taxation many millions in excess of all legitimate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treasury a surplus of more than one hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

No better evidence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the superfluous burden implicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone represents taxation aggregating more than one hundred and eight thousand dollars in a county containing fifty thousand inhabitants.

Taxation has always been the feature of organized government; the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our farmers, mechanics, laborers and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes assessed upon their lands and other property, and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the unnecessary volume of insiduous and indirect taxation visited upon them by our present rate of tariff duties with indifference if not with favor.

A MENANCE TO PROSPERITY.

The surplus revenue now remaining in the Treasury not only furnishes conclusive proof of unjust taxation, but its existence constitutes a separate and independent menace to the prosperity of the people. This vast accumulation of idle funds represents that much money drawn from the circulating medium of the country which is needed in the channels of trade and business.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the consequence which follow the continual withdrawal and hoarding by the government of the currency of the people are not of immediate importance to the mass of our citizens, and only concern those engaged in large financial transactions.

In the restless enterprise and activity which free and ready money among the people produces is found that opportunity for labor and employment and that impetus to business and production which bring in their train prosperity to our citizens in every station and vocation. New ventures, new investments in business and manufacture, the construction of new and important works and the enlargement of enterprises already established, depend largely upon obtaining money upon easy terms with fair security; and all these things are stimulated by an abundant volume of circulating medium. Even the harvested grain of the farmer remains without a market unless money is forthcoming for its movement and transportation to the seaboard. The first results of a scarcity of money among the people is the exaction of severe terms for its use. Increasing distrust and timidity is followed by a refusal to loan or advance on any terms. Investors refuse all risks and decline all securities, and in a general fright the money still in the hands of the people is persistently hoarded. It is quite apparent that when this perfectly natural, if not inevitable, stage is reached, depression in all business and enterprise will, as a necessary consequence, lessen the opportunity for work and employment and reduce salaries and the wages of labor.

Instead, then, of being extempt from the influence and effect of an immense surplus lying idle in the National Treasury, our wage-earners and others who rely upon their labor for support are most of all directly concerned in the situation. Others, seeing the approach of danger, may provide against it, but it will find those depending upon their daily toil for bread unprepared, helpless and defenseless. Such a state of affairs does not present a case of idleness resulting from disputes between the laboring man and his employer, but it produces an absolute and enforced stoppage of employment and wages.

A TENDENCY TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

In reviewing the bad effects of this accumulated surplus and the scale of tariff rates by which it is produced, we must not overlook the tendency towards gross scandalous public extravagance which a congested Treasury induces nor the fact that we are maintaining without excuse in a time of profound peace substantially the rates of tariff duties imposed in time of war, when the necessities of the government justified the imposition of the weightiest burdens upon the people.

Divers plans have been suggested for the return of this accumulated surplus to the people and the channels of trade. Some of these devices are at parlance with all rules of good finance; some are delusive; some are absurd, and some betray by their reckless extravagance the demoralizing influence of a great surplus of public money upon the judgements of individuals.

While such efforts should be made as are consistent with public duty and sanctioned by sound judgement to avoid danger by the useful disposition of the surplus now remaining in the Treasury, it is evident that if its distribution were accomplished another accumulation would soon take its place if the constant flow of redundant income was not checked at its source by a reform in our present tariff laws.

We do not propose to deal with these conditions by merely attempting to satisfy the people of the truth of abstract theories, nor by alone urging their assent to political doctrine. We present to them the propositions that they are unjustly treated in the extent of present federal taxation, that as a result a condition of extreme danger exists, and that it is for them to demand a remedy and that defeuse and safety promised in the guarantees of their free government.

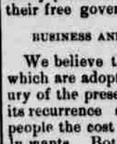
BUSINESS AND LABOR PROTECTED.

We believe that the same means which are adopted to relieve the Treasury of the present surplus and prevent its recurrence should cheapen to our people the cost of supplying their daily wants. Both of these objects we seek in part to gain by reducing the presents tariff rates upon the necessaries of life.

We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises, and injuriously effect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and the price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that confined to a home market our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular and the rate of wages paid uncertain.

We propose, therefore, to stimulate our domestic enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which, by the employment of labor are used in our home manufactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.



A LOG CABIN was the birth place of a number of the best presidents we have had. While without the modern conveniences they were not uncomfortable habitations They were certainly healthy, for our ancestors were rugged and long-lived, and the remedies they used were simple preparations of roots and herbs. The best purifier is again brought into general use in Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla.

Terse Tariff Talks.

Farmers compose the largest industry of the country, and they hove most interest in equitable tax laws. They receive the smallest per cent. of profit on capital invested and the least reward for labor of any legitimate industry of the land.

They are protected in the product of their farms by the present tariff, and that protection is not changed by the Mills bill except as to sugar and rice, on which the tariff duties are reduced, and as to wool, hemp and flax, which are made free in the interest of the manufacturers and consumers, and the chief consumers are farmers themselves.

The so called sheep industry in Pennsylvania does not average five sheep to each farm in the State, and the entire wool crop of our farmers is worth $1,250,000. There is practically no able-bodied labor in sheep-growing, and, therefore, no labor to protect; and the consumption of woolen goods in Pennsylvania amounts to about $60,000,000 per annum, the major part of which is consumed by farmers.

Free wool would, as testified before Congress by experienced woolen manufacturers of all parties, cheapen woolens fully 20 per cent. to consumers; and 20 per cent. on the consumption of woolens in Pennsylvania would be about $12,000,000. The farmers alone pay more than five times as much in needless taxes on woolens as the value of the entire wool crop of the State; and the wool-growers as a class, exclusive of the other wool consumers of Pennsylvania, would gain more in cheap woolens than they would lose by free wool. In point of fact, the farmers of Pennsylvania are overtaxing themselves by taxing wool.

Everything of importonce that the farmer uses on or about his farm and in or about his house, is still subject to high war taxes except tea and coffee. Everything he wears is taxed from 30 to 80 per cent; every implement he uses on his farm, from a hand rake to a threshing machine, is highly taxed: Everything used in his house, from a broom or tack hammer to a stove, table or piano, is highly taxed. His house is lighted by from 60 to 100 per cent. taxed glass; he drinks from a 60 per cent. taxed pitcher and a 60 per cent. taxed goblet, and every implement of tinware in his kitchen is highly taxed although not a ton of tin plate is produced in this country.

When he needs steel for his plows, harrows, etc, he is the victim of the steel trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he writes a letter, he is the victim of the envelope trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he buys a pair of rubber shoes, he is the victim of the rubber trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he buys salt for his table or stock or to preserve his meats, he is the victim of the salt trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he binds his wheat he is the victim of the cordage trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he bags his grain he is the victim of the jute trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he bales his hay, he is the victim of the cotton-tie trust that is created by high war tariff duties; when he builds or repairs his house, barn, or shed, he is the victim of the lumber trust that is created by high war tariff duties; if he buys oil to paint his house, barn or fence, he is the victim of the linseed oil trust that is created by high war tariff duties, and so on indefinitely is he taxed by oppressive laws and lawless trusts created and protected by oppressive laws, until he is the mere slave of banded and protected monopolists.

The farmer wants legitimate labor protected in our productive industries to diversify our pursuits and consumers; but all taxes imposed upon the necessaries of business and of life beyond the actual protection of the wages of labor in our shops and mills is extortion upon the farmer and workingman; and all laws which create and protect monopoly trusts and combines, are oppressive on all legitimate labor. The present tariff taxes are 47.10 per cent. on the articles taxed; the Mills bill proposes to reduce these taxes about 7 per cent., leaving the largest protection to industry ever before given except under the extreme necessities of war. There is no free trade, nor the semblance of free trade, about reducing our tariff taxes to 40 per cent. and there is no channel of industry so largely interested in tax reduction as the farmers of Pennsylvania.—*Times.*

Foraker's Folly.

In an article in the *American Magazine* Gov. Foraker amplifies Gen. Harrison's postulate that competition is impossible with unequal wages, for "the man who commands the cheaper wages will drive the other from the market."

We have already shown that woolen-mill operatives receive 66 per cent. more in Delaware than in Michigan, 67 per cent. more in Illinois than in Indiana, and 38 per cent, more in Connecticut than in Rhode Island. This difference is found in wages in all industries in different parts of the Union. And yet the mills that pay the highest wages often make the most money.

Gov. Foraker also repeats the familiar fact that wages in England are "less by from 25 to 50 per cent. than here." Secretary Blaine said in his consular report that "undoubtedly the unequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor."

The Ohio sheep defender says "We do not believe in going to Australia or South america for our wool." But we do import over half the wool used in this country, and without foreign fibre half our mills would close.

The Governor has the effrontery to tell farmers that the tariff has given them "a better price for their lands and their crops" and "less cost for practically all they may have occasion to buy." The farmers don't need figures to prove the falsity of this. Mess pork was worth at the highest point $18.12 in 1859 under a low tariff and 12.50 in 1886. Wheat was worth $1.-65 in 1859 and 95½ cents in 1886; wool 45 cents in 1859 and 34 cents in 1886. And the cost of the dutiable articles that the farmer buys is enhanced $47 on every $100 by the tariff.

Gov. Foraker claims that, as a result of Protection, "instead of only exporting raw cotton, grain, livestock and such commodities, we are sending abroad our manufactured products." In 1859 the percentage of agricultural exports to our total exports was 76.96. In 1887, after twenty-six years of the high tariff to "encourage manufactures," the percentage was 74.40.

It would be prudent in the fiery and frothy Foraker to confine his platitudes to the stump. In cold print they expose his folly and the weakness of his cause.—*World.*

Jurymen for September Term.

GRAND JURY.

The following named persons were drawn to serve as members of the grand jury for September court:

BERWICK—W. V. Palmer.
BRIARCREEK—Lamon Martz, Clarence Sponenberg.
CATAWISSA—Frank Gable, C. W. Harder.
CENTRE—Samuel Lutz.
CONYNGHAM—G. W. Billman, John P. Hannon.
FISHINGCREEK—Daniel Wenner.
GREENWOOD—M. M. Appleman, Jackson Robbins.
JACKSON—Joshua Savage.
LOCUST—Jacob I. Stine.
MAIN—D. S. Brown.
MADISON—John A. Dildine, John M. Smith.
MIFFLIN—Aaron Andreas.
MT. PLEASANT—Frank Davis.
ORANGE—H. C. Bowman, Aaron Patterson.
PINE—S. J. Eckman. A. J. Lyons.
SCOTT—Boyd Henry, Martin Savage.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

The following is a list of traverse jurors drawn for September term of court.

First Week.

BENTON—W. L. Cole, W. S. Laubach.
BERWICK—C. C. Long, Stephen Vanhouten, John Reedy.
BLOOM—Lloyd Fox, William H. Housel, John Klinger, L. D. Kase, Henry Ohl, B. F. Savitts, Wm. Wolf, Alfred Hower.
CATAWISSA—Lloyd Berger, H. J. Strouse. Charles Sharpless.
CENTRALIA—John O'Donnell, James Kelliy.
CONYNGHAM—L. W. Sanger,
FISHINGCREEK—William J. Smith.
GREENWOOD—C. B. Johnson.
JACKSON—Henry Hagenbuch.
LOCUST—Adam Clayberger, Lawson H. Lee.
MIFFLIN—Freeman Smoyer.
MONTOUR—Daniel Fry.
ORANGE—David Grover, Abner Welsch.
SCOTT—William Englehart, John Grett, Stephen Pettit, Stephen Pohe, C. C. Tremley, David Whitmire.
SUGARLOAF—Hanford Cole, James W. Pennington.

Second Week

BENTON—James Conner, John C. Wenner.
BERWICK—Harvey Bower, James McMichael, Emanuel Roup.
BLOOM—George Aurandt, T. M. Dawson, C. S. Forswald, Peter E. Knapp, Daniel Miller.
BRIARCREEK—A. B. Croop, Abraham Lockard.
CATAWISSA—M. V. B. Kline, Albert Kline.
CENTRALIA—Patrick Curran, Joseph H. Davis.
CENTRE—David Hayman, J. Wilson Miller.
CONYNGHAM—John L. Kline.
FISHINGCREEK—Jacob Geisinger, E. M. Laubach, Francis Welsch.
GREENWOOD—J. W. Lore.
HEMLOCK—Edward Ivey.
JACKSON—William Brink, Geo. Hirleman Sr.
LOCUST—Washington George.
MADISON—Robert Johnson.
MIFFLIN—Horace Creasy.
MT. PLEASANT—William Kitchen.
MONTOUR—Peter A. Evans.
SCOTT—Lewis Lee, Greely Sneidman, Daniel Wittman, B. G. Wapples.
SUGARLOAF—David Kocher.

East Benton.

This exceedingly wet season retards seeding. Corn requires two full weeks of good weather to fully mature.

Late potatoes promise a heavy crop.

Scarcely a wind blows but that wafts some scandal aloft.

The managers of the Hamiline cemetery are cleaning up and beautifying the graveyard. Managers of other country cemeteries should visit this "city of the dead."

John Hoyt built a new barn.

The potato-bug will not tackle the Canada thistle, hence we conclude it has mis conceived its mission.

A few weeks ago, Mrs. Charles Greenwalt, of Espy, in company with her two bright little boys and girl spent a week with her friends in this locality.

The rain last Saturday reminded one of the old equinoctial storms. No doubt many were disappointed on account of not being able to attend the colored excursion at Central.

A. R. Stine's new dwelling looks well in its garb of white trimmed in light brown.

B. G. Kase put up a fine residence on his lot, which is about ready for the painter's brush. Truly the world moves in ou locality.

Home Evidence

No other preparation has won success at home equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is made, it is now, as it has been for years, the leading medicine for purifying the blood, and toning and strengthening the system. This "good name at home" is "a tower of strength abroad."

People of Lowell

It would require a volume to print all Lowell people have said in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Mr. Albert Estes, living at 28 East Pine Street, Lowell, for 15 years employed as boss carpenter by J. W. Bennett, president of the Erie Telephone Company, had a large running sore come on his leg, which troubled him a year, when he began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The sore soon grew less in size, and in a short time disappeared.

Jos. Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, had swellings and lumps on his face and neck, which Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured.

Praise Hood's Sarsaparilla

Mrs. C. W. Marriott, wife of the First Assistant Fire Engineer of Lowell, says that for 16 years she was troubled with stomach disorder and sick headache, which nothing relieved. The attacks came on every fortnight, when she was obliged to take her bed, and was unable to endure any noise. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after a time the attacks ceased entirely.

Many more might be given had we room. On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

"The good old ways are (not) good enough for us.

Our fathers walked to wisdom in them, and we by following meekly where they trod may stumble where they fell."

This is not exactly as John G. Holland puts it but it suits our purpose. Take a look at our window full of slates and tablets and you will see that "the good old ways" are not good enough for this progressive age. This will put you to thinking about your own school days, and what the boys and girls will need for their school work. Then come in and see that we have anticipated your wants and are ready to supply you with everything they will need in school work, that goes to make the road to learning a pleasant one

W. H. BROOKE & Co.,

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, so long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes,

Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute necessities of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna, —"Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England:—"I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.—"I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England.—"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. —"Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn. —"Have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. R. MCCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children.—"We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

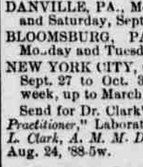
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Albert Wintersbach, deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

D. B. KLINE, Administrator, Mahanoy City, Pa.

or his Attorney W. F. RAMSAY, Mahanoy City, Pa. sept 14-'88

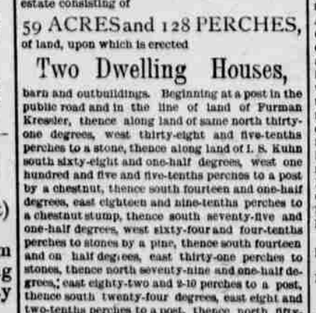


PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

sept.14-d-4t.

BYRON CLARK, A. M. M. D.



—SPECIALIST,—

In the Treatment of Chronic Diseases confines his Practice to such cases only as are so clearly and fully developed as to make a complete and positive Diagnosis without Questioning or allowing Patients to make a statement of their condition. On this basis of Positive Diagnosis, for treatment, Dr. Clark's Experience has become strictly unlimited by a Practice which in extent, variety and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none. Patients not cured by ordinary treatment or in doubt as to the nature of their diseases Especially Invited.

DR. CLARK Originated, Teaches and Practices *Positive Diagnosis* and can be consulted at

JAMESTOWN, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE, ELMIRA and BINGHAMTON, Sept. 1, to Sept. 15, (see city list).

Eastern Pennsylvania and New York City.

BLOOMSBURGH, PA., Exchange Hotel, Saturday and Monday, Sept. 15 and 17.
BENTON, PA., Exchange Hotel, Tuesday, Sept. 18.
BERWICK, PA., Hoyt House, Wednesday Sept. 19.
CATAWISSA, PA., Susquehanna House, Thursday, Sept. 20.
DANVILLE, PA., Montour House, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 21 and 22.
BLOOMSBURG, PA., Exchange Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25.
NEW YORK CITY, Grand Central Hotel, Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, and each alternate week, up to March 20, '89.

Send for Dr. Clark's Paper "*The Chronic Practitioner*," Laboratory (P. O.) Pa. *Homer L. Clark, A. M. M. D. Clinical Assistant.*

Aug. 24, '88-5w.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF VALUABLE Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Zeigler deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises, located upon the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Lightstreet, in Scott township Columbia county Pa., on

Thursday, September 20, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate consisting of

59 ACRES and 128 PERCHES,

of land, upon which is erected

Two Dwelling Houses,

barn and outbuildings. Beginning at a post in the public road and in the line of land of Furman Kreseler, thence along land of same north thirty-one degrees, west thirty-eight and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence along land of L. S. Kuhn south sixty-eight and one-half degrees, west one hundred and five and five-tenths perches to a post by a chestnut, thence south fourteen and one-half degrees, east eighteen and nine-tenths perches to a chestnut stump, thence south seventy-five and one-half degrees, west sixty-four and four-tenths perches to stones by a pine, thence south fourteen and on half degrees, east thirty-one perches to stones, thence north seventy-nine and one-half degrees, east eighty-two and 2-10 perches to a post, thence south twenty-four degrees, east eight and two-tenths perches to a post, thence north fifty-six and one half degrees, east thirty-five and nine-tenths perches to a post, thence south crossing the public road thirty-four degrees, east thirty-three and three-tenths perches along land of Rutter Kreesler to a stone, thence north fifty-one ad one-half degrees, east forty-three and eight-tenths perches to a post by a white oak, thence by land of Mellick north thirty-one degrees, west thirty-two and five-tenths perches to a post, thence by the same north forty-nine and one-fourth degrees, east twenty-seven and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, on which is also a fine

STONE QUARRY.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at striking down of property, one-fourth less ten per cent at confirmation absolute and remaining three-fourths Sept. 24, '88, with interest from Sept. 24, '88. Possession given April 1, 1889. The same also sold subject to the comfortable maintenance and support of Elizabeth Zeigler during her natural life as per the will of George Zeigler Sr., deceased, recorded at Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH E. ZEIGLER, Administrator.

CHRISMAN, Atty. aug. 24.

HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HINDER & CO., N.Y.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

The best of all remedies for Inward Pains, Colic, Indigestion, Exhaustion and all Stomach and Bowel troubles. Also the most effective cure for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and affections of the breathing organs. It promotes refreshing sleep, improves the appetite, overcomes nervous prostration, and gives new life and strength to the weak and aged. 50c. and $1.00, at Druggists.

sept.14-d-4t.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Any book learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Speaking without notes. Piracy condemned by Supreme Court. Great inducements to correspondence classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Richard Proctor, the scientist Hons. Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York. sept.14-d-4t.

To Advertisers

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our SELECT LOCAL LIST. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, sept 14-2-4t 10 Spruce street, New York.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR MY STORY OF THE WAR By Mary A. Livermore

Her own narrative of "Four Years' Personal Experience as Field and Hospital Nurse." It portrays on the Womanly or "Heavenly" side of the War, its Lights and Shadows "as a woman saw them." Bright, Pure, and Good, full of "laughter and tears," of thrilling interest and touching pathos, it tells of sight to all. Splendid Steel Plates, and famous old Battle-Flags, richly colored in camp, regardless. The "booming" book for Men and Women Agents $60 to $200 a month made. Extra Terms. Circulars free. Distance no hindrance. Address for "Our Specialty and Five Extra Terms. Write for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

sept 14 d-4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administrator's executor's and guardian's accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg September the 19th 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. The first and final account of William Delong administrator of Samuel Heller, late of Orange township, deceased.

No. 2. The first and final account of George D. Heath, executor of the last will and testament of John Heath, of Jackson township Columbia county deceased.

No. 3. First and final account of Aaron W. Gruver administrator etc. of Catharine Gruver, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 4. The second and final account of Samuel Snyder executor of the last will and testament of George Fedder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

No. 5. The first and final account of Henry Hartzel administrator of Susannah Hartzel, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 6. First and final account of Isaiah Bower administrator of the estate of Henry G. Marts, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

No. 7. The account of Lemuel Drake guardian of Emma Catharine Zeigler, a minor child of Daniel Zeigler deceased.

No. 8. First and final account of Rebecca Beck administrator of Samuel Beck, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

No. 9. First and final account of John Chamber, lain surviving executor of John M. Chamberlain, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 10. The first and partial account of William Chrisman executor of the last will and testament of Deborah Harrison, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 11. First and partial account of David Mosser one of the executors of Jesse Wertman, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 12. The first and partial account of J. O. Doty and Ira Doty administrators etc. of Jonas Doty, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

No. 13. First and final account of Samuel C. Jayne executor of the estate of Lizzie J. Wilson late of Berwick, deceased.

No. 14. First and final account of A. K. Smith administrator of the estate of Martha Long, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 15. Account of Franklin Persing administrator of Peter Persing deceased, late of Locust township, Columbia county Pa.

No. 16. Account of Wm. P. Faus (first and final) executor of Thomas Faus, late of the township of Pine, county of Columbia, deceased.

No. 17. Account of Geo. W. Regart administrator of Reuben Bogert, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 18. First and final account of Oscar J. Hess trustee of the real estate of Reuben Hess, deceased.

No. 19. The first and final account of A. P. Young administrator of Wilson A. Thomas, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No. 20. First and final account of Moses McHenry executor of the last will and testament of William Whitenight, late of Fishingcreek, deceased.

No. 21. First and final account of Allen Mann administrator de bonus non c. t. a. of Caroline Mann late of Beaver township, deceased.

No. 22. The first and final account of Nehemiah Kitchen administrator of Samuel Savage, deceased.

No. 23. Account of Emma Osmun administratrix or L. P. Osmun, late of Catawissa Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No. 24. First and final account of Mary M. Sitler, J. K. Sitler and C. F. Sitler administrators of Reuben Sitler, late of Orange township Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No. 25. The first and final account of John A. Funston, guardian of Harrison W. Helwig.

No. 26. Second and final account of Harriet W. Eck administratrix of Reese M. Eck, deceased.

No. 27. First and final account of John R. Eves guardian of Fannie V. Sands.

No. 28. First and ——— account of John R. Eves guardian of Mary E. Sands.

No. 29. First and final account of Henry Forman guardian of C. H. Kline, late of Scott township.

No. 30. First and final account of G. H. Gordner administrator of Jacob Chamberlain, deceased.

No. 31. Second and final account of C. M. Creveling surviving executor or Isaac Creveling, late of Scott township, deceased.

C. H. CAMPBELL, Register.

aug. 31 '88

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloom

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

$2 Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1888.

	SOUTH.			NORTH.		
STATIONS.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.
Bloomsburg,	7 31	2 16	8 00	9 00	6 40	6 00
Main Street	7 20	2 06	7 50	9 11	6 51	6 08
Irondale	7 18	2 04	7 48	9 13	6 54	6 09
Paper Mill	7 11	1 58	7 39	9 25	7 01	6 15
Lightstreet	7 08	1 47	7 35	9 30	7 08	6 18
Orangeville	6 58	1 33	7 25	9 50	7 20	6 27
Forks	6 45	1 14	7 13	10 01	7 34	6 37
Tubbs	6 41	1 08	7 08	10 07	7 35	6 41
Stillwater	6 36	1 01	7 02	10 15	7 44	6 46
Benton	6 28	12 50	6 54	10 30	7 52	6 54
"		*12 10		L11 00		
Edsons	6 25	12 05	6 49	11 05	7 56	6 57
Coles Creek	6 22	12 00	6 45	11 10	8 00	7 00
Sugarloaf	6 19	11 55	6 40	11 15	8 05	7 03
Laubachs	6 17	11 50	6 37	11 20	8 09	7 05
Central	6 10	11 40	6 30	11 30	8 16	7 12
	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:01 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	9:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
*2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
8:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:46 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a'm	6:39 p m

$25.00 Reward

Will be paid for information leading to conviction of any person or persons fishing with gill nets, seines, explosives, poisonous baits or by any other unlawful means in any of the waters of Columbia county.
COLUMBIA COUNTY GAME AND FISH ASSO.
aug. 24-3m.

SALES.

ROUND CANVAS TENT FOR SALE.—Good as new, 40 feet in diameter, for $75 cash.
L. H. HOWE,
2t Mauch Chunk, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—A special "Pony Star" bicycle, latest pattern, in first-class order, has not been run over 50 miles.
JOE. WELLS.
Bloomsburg, Pa. aug-24.

WANTED.—100 bushel of pears, also 50 bushels of grapes for which the highest cash price will be paid, G. M. Baker agent, Espy, Pa.

LOST.—A pocket book containing $37.00 in bills, and a check on the First National Bank of Bloomsburg was lost on Main St., Bloomsburg on Thursday Sept. 6. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to this office, or to Mrs. Ella Hartman, near Orangeville.

Miller, don't write a careful inspection of this photographic and crayon portraits—feeling it would repay both those who look for pleasure and those contemplating any work.—
Bloomsburg

Base Ball.

BLOOMSBURG VS FREELAND AT ATHLETIC PARK ON GRAND ARMY DAY.

Two games of base ball were played at Athletic Park on Grand Army day, between the home nine and Freeland, one at 10 o'clock a. m. and the other at 4 p. m. and their results were of a very different character.

The morning game resulted in the complete defeat of Freeland by a score of 10 to 1, and those who went to the park in the afternoon of course expected to see the visitors again beaten, but to the surprise of everybody the score at the end of the 8th inning stood 12—9 in favor of Freeland.

Hayes being unable to pitch on account of a sore arm, Hoffner pitched the morning game and Heist, who is somewhat out of practice; the afternoon game; the defeat of the home nine in the afternoon, however, was not owing to his pitching.

The score by innings is as follows:

MORNING GAME.

Bloomsburg	0	1	5	0	3	0	1		10
Freeland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		1

AFTERNOON GAME.

Bloomsburg	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	9
Freeland	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	6	12

Only seven innings were played in the morning and eight in the afternoon.

The crowd of spectators at both games was of fair size and over one hundred dollars was taken in during the day.

How the Grand Army Grows.

The growth of the Grand Army of the Republic during the past ten years has been without precedent. The following figures will give an idea of its prosperity: In 1878 there were only 150 posts and 13,344 comrades; in 1887, 561 posts and 50,938 comrades. The number of posts by the end of the present year, according to indications, will be 600 and the number of comrades in good standing will reach 100,000.

Buy Lester's School Shoes
Every pair warranted.

Personal.

Dr. J. C. Reifsnyder spent Grand Army Day in town.

Joe Lowenberg is spending a few weeks at home.

R. F. Welliver of Jerseytown visited in town last week.

J. G. Wells spent the past week in New York city.

Miss Hannah Rubin, of Wilkesbarre is the guest of Miss Regina Lowenberg.

Prof. Waller was expected to sail for home last Saturday.

John Wanich of the Exchange Hotel, Wilkesbarre, spent a few days here during the past week.

Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin inspected a proposed military company at Berwick Wednesday evening of last week.

Mr. C. E. Reice had a severe attack of quinsy last week. He was confined to the house Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mercer, of Ohio, sister of J. H. Mercer, is attending school at the Normal this year.

Miss Annie Miller has rented the third floor of the post office building, where she is giving vocal lessons in music.

Hon. and Mrs. Wm. Elwell have been visiting at E. W. Elwell's Towanda, the past week.

J. Weiss Hortter, journalist and physician, of New York City, is a visitor in town this week.

Miss Annie Ent and Miss Jennie Lockard left Tuesday morning for Boston, where they will attend the Conservatory of Music.

H. B. Clark of Clark & Son is now in the city laying in a full line of goods for the fall trade. Look out for a full line in all departments.

C. M. Drinker and R. W. Oswald were out hunting on Tuesday morning. The result was a Mallard duck, three rail birds, and a snipe.

J. H. Mercer's present pleased expression of countenance is all caused by the arrival at his house of a young son, which his wife presented him last week.

James Hendershott, clerk at the Exchange Hotel, has been spending the past week at home on a visit. Jerome P. Woodring has filled his place.

Miss Lizzie B. Jacoby started last Saturday for Columbus, Ohio, to visit her brother Dr. E. M. Jacoby and attend the centennial of the settlement of the Ohio valley.

Col. W. W. Stott of Westchester, who has been in town the past week selling some patent rights, was one of the youngest officers in war. He was a Captain at 17, and Col. of the 43rd Penna. regiment at 18.

Among former residents of Bloomsburg who were in town on Grand Army Day we noticed Randolph Hayman of Turbotville, H. Clay Hartman of Lock Haven, Joseph Shannon of Danville, Alem B. Tate of Williamsport, John Chamberlain of Dunmore, Dr. Robert Ramsey of Tamaqua, W. P. Ramsay Esq. of Mahanoy City.

The Muncy Valley Fair will be held at Hughesville October 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th.

A German Democratic Club has been formed at Sunbury.

Orders taken for school books and school supplies at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Saturday was a bad day for the Milton fair. It rained all day.

Only one month more until the fair gives Bloomsburg another big time.

A large number of people from this place attended the Milton fair last week.

Berwick fair this week, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Before purchasing your school supplies examine the stock at W. H. Brooke & Co's

Begin to get your exhibits ready for the Bloom Fair.

Students are begining to leave home for their various schools and colleges.

Sullivan county is still expecting an oil boom.

Mrs. M. A. Smith is ready to organize her music classes for the fall term. For terms and testimonials send for circular.

Ex-Sheriff Ent's little daughter was given a ride on a cannon in the G. A. R. parade by the Williamsport Post.

The republicans of Montour county on Monday nominated H. M. Hinckley as a candidate for President Judge of this judicial district.

Ladies' and Gents' gold and silver watches, jewelry of all kinds and silverware and clocks warranted at C. E. Savage's, Main St. 4 doors above Market street.

The members of the A. M. E. Church of this place will hold a bush meeting at Oak Grove, commencing Saturday evening, September 15th, and continuing over Sunday.

A request to the Normal students. Do not buy your tablets, pencils, box paper, school books, slates, &c., until you have seen our stock. J. H. MERCER.

H. V. White & Co. received a car load of timothy seed last week Friday, and sold it all before night. They ordered another car load of 550 bushels.

Any day now large flocks of birds can be observed congregating and flying about the fields, preparatory to setting out on their Southern trip.

Mrs. Rebecca Carman of Benton has received a nice assortment of the latest styles of hats and bonnets for fall and winter wear. Ribbons and notions of all kinds to suit everybody. Call and see.

The Centre township Sunday school convention which failed to be held last Saturday because of the rain will meet this week, Saturday afternoon at one o'clock in the Lime Ridge Evangelical church.

Judge Hinckley's first opinion was filed in the case of Clayberger vs. Clayberger, on a rule to show cause why the judgment should not be stricken off. C. E. Geyer Esq. was for the rule and Geo. E. Elwell Esq. against it. The rule was discharged.

About forty young people participted in a hop Monday evening at Winona Hall and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Refreshments were served at Gilmore's about eleven o'clock and dancing was kept up until a late hour to the music of Metherell's orchestra.

The Superintendent has purchased another engine for the Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad which will be here in a few days. We are informed that still another one will be placed on the road before the winter season commences.

On Friday last the assessors made their returns of the registry of new voters, that being sixty days before election. On Monday morning Commissioners' clerk Bodine sent the statement of taxes due to the collectors, and this tax must be paid thirty days before election, or the persons assessed cannot vote in November.

A large stock of children's suits just received at LOWENBERG'S.

All town taxes unpaid after Tuesday the 18th inst will be collected with the additional five per cent.

Get your watches, clocks and jewelry repaired and guaranteed at C. E. Savage's, Main St. 4 doors above Market street.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. desire to express their thanks to all who in any way contributed to the success of their lunch room on Grand Army Day.

G. W. Bertsch moved into his new house near corner of Fourth and Catharine streets on Wednesday, and C. C. Trench moved into the house vacated by Mr. Bertsch.

After a long sickness Mrs. H. C. Hower died on Wednesday night of last week, aged 61 years. The funeral took place at the residence on Sunday, the services being conducted by Rev. D. J. Waller. Her husband and seven children survive her.

The clerk of the weather was very considerate in allowing the rain which threatened to fall all day Wednesday to remain over until Friday and give a clear day to the Grand Army. The day was a beautiful one in every respect.

Phillip A. Huber, the express agent was convicted Thursday of last week, at Sunbury and sentenced to three years at hard labor in the county jail. He was charged with stealing $29,000 from the Adams Express Company in August 1886.

M'Killip took a number of photographs on Grand Army Day, one of them being from Market Square showing the men in line. Views of the Exchange hotel, Court house and other buildings were taken to show the elaborate decorations.

Gray or fox squirrels may be shot between September 1st and December 1st. The partridge and quail season opens October 15th and ends December 15th. Pheasants may be killed from October 1st to December 31st. The rabbit season opens November 1st and ends December 31st.

Superintendent Leader displayed his ability as a railroad superintendent in handling the crowd of people who came over the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad to attend the G. A. R. day Thursday of last week. Four trains were required to carry the passengers on their return. These were all sent out from the stations before twelve o'clock and not a single accident.

List of letters remaining in the P. O. at Benton for month ending Aug. 31, '88.

Harry Eaton Esq., Mr. Sterling W. Dickson, J. J. Conway (2), Mr. Adam Hummel, Mrs. Retty Phosey, Mr. W. W. Aorny, Mrs. A. B. Carnett.

Persons calling for thesa letters will please say "advertised."

ELLA E. APPLEMAN, P. M.

Elegant flannel shirts at Lowenberg's.

Mr. Cyrus McHenry of Orangeville, died on Thursday morning of last week, from cancer in the throat. He had been seriously ill since March, with no possibility of recovery. He was 67 years of age, was the son of Edward McHenry. His older brother Samuel and younger brother Thomas yet survive him. Cyrus was an industrious man, and accumulated a moderate fortune. He was buried Saturday morning at McHenry's graveyard on the farm he owned. One son and two daughters grown to man and woman are left to mourn the loss of a kind father.

No definite conclusion has yet been reached in regard to the future of the School Furnishing Co. Whether the factory will be rebuilt or not is as yet uncertain and depends largely upon what the citizens of Bloomsburg are willing to do. Our people have been very liberal in offering inducements to strangers to come here and establish factories, furnishing money for buildings, giving sites and paying taxes.

The School Furnishing Company's factory is one that this town cannot afford to lose. The prospects of the company when disaster overtook it, were very bright, and the fact that it would prove to be a paying investment had been demonstrated beyond a doubt. Large orders were on their books, and they were running day and night. Tempting offers have already been made to induce the company to locate elsewhere. Let Bloomsburg do as well for this enterprise as it has done for strangers, and prevent the possibility of the removal of this important industry.

All the latest fall styles of hats just received at Lowenberg's.

Lesser Alexander, of the enterprising firm of Alexander Bros. & Co. returned from his European trip last week Tuesday. He left home on July 7th and sailed July 11th on the steamer Allen of the Bremen line landing at Bremen on the 19th. He spent a few days at Berlin and then went to Nakelnetze in Prussia to visit his father, brother and sister, where he spent most of his time. One of the most interesting places visited by him was the fort at Thurn, on the border of Prussia and Russia. It is an immense affair, garrisoned by 100,000 troops. The town is surrounded by a stone wall, and the fort surrounds the town outside of the wall, nearly 8 miles around. Mr. Alexander came to this country fifteen years ago and this was his first visit to his native place. He left Bremen for home on the steamer Werra, on August 25, and landed in New York on September 5 at 7 o'clock a. m. He had a smooth, pleasant voyage going over, but was sick two days coming back. The trip did him good, and he comes back as robust and happy as ever. His many friends were pleased to extend the hand of welcome to him, and to congratulate him upon his safe return.

The Sunday nuisance of crowds on the corners still continues, though the police have been doing their best to break it up. When driven from one corner these gangs go to the next, and continue their loud, profane and obscene language, the fact that ladies are passing making no difference, and the presence of male escorts being no protection. It has got to a point where some decided measures should be taken, and the town authorities should detail policemen and pay them for their time, with positive instructions to arrest all offenders. The law on this subject is as follows:

The gathering of disorderly crowds upon the streets and corners is forbidden by Town Ordinance, and offenders are liable to pay a fine of two dollars and costs for each offense.

The use of indecent, rude or wanton language in the hearing of females passing along the streets is subject to a fine of five dollars and costs, and the offender may be arrested by any policeman or town constable without a warrant.

The habitual gathering of crowds of boys and men in front of private dwellings and churches and on street corners especially on Sunday evenings, is a nuisance and offenders are liable to arrest and punishment in court.

The latest colors in stiff and slouch hats are golden brown, tobacco and cedar. You can get them at Lowenberg's.

GRAND ARMY DAY.

Beautiful Decorations, Fine Parade, and a Great Crowd.

THURSDAY September 6, 1888 was a great day in the history of Bloomsburg. Perhaps on two other occasions the display and the crowd approximated that of Grand Army Day, these occasions being July 4th 1876, when there was a long procession of firemen, soldiers, and tableaux; and the brigade encampment in 1881; but they did not equal it. The number in attendance at the county fair has been greater than the number in town on Thursday, but no occasion ever crowded Main street as it was on that day. Teams poured in from the country and neighboring villages all the morning, and every train that arrived brought many car loads of passengers. Arrangements were effected with all the roads for extra trains, and every one was filled, so that by noon the town was packed. Complaint had been made that at other towns the accommodations for feeding the people were not sufficient, and so extensive arrangements were made not only by the hotels and saloons, but by many others, and there were stands along the street at which lunches could be obtained.

As the different Posts arrived they were met at the depot by assistant marshals Sloan, Ent and Furman and the reception committee, and marched up Market street to Main, and thence to Music Hall which had been converted into a great dining hall. Here the visiting posts were fed. Wooden plates, tin cups, forks and spoons made up the table ware. There were consumed 1000 pounds of ham, 900 loaves of bread, 200 pounds of butter, 300 pounds of coffee, a barrel of pickles and 8 cheeses. There were left over 100 loaves of bread and 20 hams which were given away to needy people. The arrangements for feeding the visitors were under the direction of Quartermaster W. R. Ringrose and the General Committee of Ent Post, consisting of C. P. Sloan, L. Cohen, P. S. Moyer, and U. H. Ent. How well they performed their duty the result shows, for there was plenty of good substantial food provided, and after all were fed there was still some left. The expenses were paid out of a fund of which Ent Post gave $100, and about $700 was raised by subscription by the citizens.

There were about 2000 men in the visiting Posts including bands and drum corps. Over 4000 people were fed at Music Hall. If all the Posts had come that were at first expected there would have been nearly 5000 veterans here, but many of them could not get here on account of railroad connections, without leaving home the day before.

THE DECORATIONS.

When Bloomsburg awoke on the morning of Grand Army Day, it was to behold a clear sky overhead and the rays of the bright sun streaming down upon the town resplendent with the beautiful national colors. Red white and blue bunting floated everywhere on the breeze, and there was scarcely a house within the limits of the town that did not display a flag of some kind.

Main street was a waving mass of streamers, bunting, shields, flags, and bright colors, whose beauties were much admired by the thousands of people that visited our town that day. The remainder of the town did not present as gaudy an appearance as Main street, but there were many very handsomely and tastefully decorated homes in all portions of the borough. The *Danville Record* speaking of our decorations says:

"Many of the streets were handsomely arched and trimmed and the buildings gorgeously trimmed with flags, banners and bunting presenting one of the most beautiful views ever seen in any town in this district on Grand Army Day. It reminded us very much of the display on some of the streets in Philadelphia, during the last two or three Centennials in that city."

There were handsome arches scattered along the whole length of Main street, while arches of evergreen spanned many of the other streets in town. Two of the arches were arranged by the professional decorators that were here, one on Market Square and the other at the Normal School and both were very handsome. The Market Square arch consisted of four square pillars, joined by arches in the shape of inverted V's. The whole was covered with white and grey cloth, giving the appearance of marble and, with the flags and bunting that decorated it, making a very pleasing effect. The arch at the Normal School was a single one of the same build. A very pretty arch was put up at Main and Centre streets by the business firms adjoining that place. This consisted of four pedestals, covered in the same manner as that on Market Square. Statues of soldiers surmounted the pedestals, which were joined by arches handsomely decorated. Two semi-circles of gas jets at the top of the arches crossing Main street gave a very pretty effect at night. There was also a double arch of evergreen crossing at Iron and Main streets, one on East street at J. Hess; on fifth at Centre; on Market at Dr. Shattucks and another at J. O. Wilson's, and one at corner of third and West. Mears & Son had a handsome arch at East and Fifth streets surmounted by one of the excellent washing-machines, of which they are the manufacturers. The remaining arches in various parts of the town were of evergreen.

The business houses and hotels on Main street presented a gorgeous appearance. The court house loomed up with its front covered with a mass of flags, streamers and shields, and was one of the finest looking buildings. The Exchange opposite also looked very handsome and a large flag was hung across the street between the two buildings; a semi-circle of gas jets above the Exchange verandah threw a brilliant light over that part of the street at night. Gilmore's saloon was handsomely trimmed, and a line of jets in front threw a bright light over the large pictures of scenes from the late war, which decorated the upper part of the building. The remainder of the hotels and other buildings were in proportion. G. A. R. Hall looked very pretty and a line of flags extended from the top of the flag-staff on the building, to the Exchange and Knorr and Winterstein's buildings. Portraits of generals in the late war and other prominent men were to be seen on the front of some of the buildings and on several of the arches, and there was nothing lacking and no expense spared to make the town look at its best.

THE PARADE.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the procession began to form at Market Square. It was in three divisions, C. P. Sloan having command of the first, C. S. Furman of the second, and U. H. Ent of the third, as assistant marshals, the whole being under the direction of Gen. J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon, ex-department commander of the G. A. R. Chief Marshal Gobin and assistant Sloan led the parade mounted. Then followed a carriage driven by R. C. Buckalew and containing the Department officers as follows: Department Commander Magee, Thos. J. Stewart, Assistant Quartermaster General, Thos. Kay of Philadelphia, Col. A. D. Seely of Berwick.

Then came the Posts, there being nearly 2000 in line as follows:

First Division.

Post 22, Danville, drum corps and small brass cannon.
Post 43, Ashland, band, Sons of Veterans.
" 53, Lewisburg, with band.
" 64, Reno Post, Williamsport, Fisk band.
" 66, Muncy.
" 92, Mt. Carmel, band.
" 129, Milton, band, Sons of Veterans
" 140, Shamokin, band.
" 146, Shenandoah, band.
" 147, Freeland, drum corps.

Second Division.

Post 110, Mahanoy City, band.
" 121, Frackville.
" 148, Selinsgrove, drum corps.
" 159, Berwick, band, Sons of Veterans.
" 161, Nanticoke, drum corps.
" 170, Catawissa, drum corps.
" 189, Tamaqua, band.
" 225, Watsontown, band.
" 257, Shickshinny.
" 264, Montgomery Station, band.
" 283, Fairmount Springs.

Third Division.

Post 335, Sunbury, band.
" 298, Millheim.
" 350, Northumberland, band, Sons of Veterans.
Post 385, Burrows Post, Williamsport, brass cannon.
Post 390, Fribley Post Williamsport, with band.
Post 484, Lehighton, drum corps.
" 503, Hughesville, drum corps.
" 536, Millville, Sons of Veterans.
" 250, Ent Post.

Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

Representatives of the Women's Relief Corps were present from Mahanoy City and Northumberland. Their headquarters were in the rooms of Ent Post.

The line of march was up Main to East, to Fifth, to Market, to Third, to Leonard, to Main, to Normal School, countermarch to Market and break ranks. The Marshals and the carriage containing the Department officers took a stand near the arch at Main and Market, and as each Post passed, the officers saluted Commander McGee, who recognized it by taking off his hat. The color-bearers dipped the flags as they passed the Commander. About an hour and a half was required to complete the march.

BUSINESS MEETING.

At 4 o'clock a business meeting was held in the Opera House, sixty-two delegates being present, Captain Jones presiding, and G. W. Lack acting as secretary. The fixing of a place for the next Grand Army Day was the only business before the meeting. Mt. Carmel, Mahanoy City and Sunbury were named, and after two ballots Sunbury was selected.

CAMP FIRE.

A Camp Fire was held in the evening at the Opera House. Every seat was occupied, and many were turned away who could not get in. Comrade John V. Miller of Lewisburg presided. Addresses were made by Mr. Miller, Department Commander McGee, Gen. Gobin, Col. Thos. J. Stewart, Mr. Woodroff, Thos. Kay. The speeches were all listened to very attentively, and some of them were very humorous. The speakers complimented the citizens of Bloomsburg highly on the beautiful decorations, and the warm hospitality extended to the visitors.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The meeting of veterans of the Pennsylvania Reserve corps, was very pleasant. The following members were present: 2 Regt. S. George; 3 Regt. D. W. Filbert, T. D. Boone, S. B. Frey; 4 Regt. I. W. Rouch, Wm. Metle; 5 Regt. J. M. Scout, Jos. Newboy, W. H. Kline, D. Morchant, Geo. Eichholtz, F. C. Cowden, Wm. L. Ritter, G. Hawthorne, C. C. Jones, J. Beecher, J. Murphy, D. B. Vankirk, J. C. Carson, S. A. Reed, H. J. Angle, W. W. Kieffer; 6 Regt. B. F. Sharpless, A. B. Jamison, H. J. Connor, O. Jacoby, F. Jacoby, A. H. Brown, H. Lathrop, S. Mills, H. Kern, S. Hower, M. V. B. Kostenbauder, G. Waters, G. Whitesides, A. W. Mann, J. Horn, G. W. Trimble, J. Coleman, N. Bruner, B. F. Jamison, I. Hartman, R. Hayman, B. Sterling, C. S. Furman, C. S. Fornwald, H. Gottshal; 7 Regt. A. Dodson, J. Jameson, S. L. Hagenbuch, G. L. Baldwin, E. B. Dodson, J. Robinson, W. A. Keagey, W. Lawg, J. S. Harrison, F. A. Reen, J. W. McLane, Hudson Allen; 10 Regt. J. B. Robison; 11 Regt. S. I. Potter; 12 Regt. S. H. Briggs, H. Corbey; 13 Regt. (Bucktails) F. Armbruster, Jos. Eyerly, Z. Zenale; 14 Regt. (Artillery) W. H. Trump, A. Herbine; 15 Regt. (Cavalry) W. D. Fritz, J. H. Rimer.

All the Regiments were represented except the 1, 8, and 9. It is said that one or more of these Regiments were represented, but failed to register their names.

The meeting was opened at 11 o'clock by J. B. Robison, President, after which it was determined to meet at half past one to take part in the parade, and at 4 p. m. to attend to business. After appointing a committee to procure a banner and flag the meeting adjourned as above, and at the proper time were in the parade with between 40 and 50 of the comrades in line. A muslin banner with the blue maltese cross and the American flag were carried as colors.

After the parade the business meeting again convened. It was determined to procure a suitable banner for the use of the Association in future parades, and the President, Secretary and Treasurer were directed to procure the same, similar to the design set forth in the resolution offered. It was also directed that the committee of arrangements should procure pine sticks painted blue for the use of members as canes in marching. A further resolution urging the State Association to take steps to procure from the Legislature an appropriation for the Memorial Hall was also adopted.

NOTES.

Buckalew Brothers' omnibuses and barouche were handsomely decorated.

The Central and St. Elmo busses also floated the stars and stripes, and were tastily draped in bunting.

The United States Express wagon had wreathes of evergreen encircling the wheels.

The placing of barrels of ice water along the streets by the W. C. T. U. was a thoughtful act, and the barrels were well patronized.

The number of people in town has been variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000.

It is a matter of regret that through some misunderstanding the Bloomsburg band was not out.

The entire absence of swindlers was one of the noticeable and creditable features of the day. No catch-penny game was allowed on the streets. Several persons lost their pocket books, and it is probable that a number of pick-pockets were in town, as it is impossible to keep them away. They follow the crowds.

Several of the bands serenaded at different places about town in the evening and made excellent music. The Milton and Williamsport bands were especially highly spoken of and they certainly deserved the praises that were bestowed upon them.

There was, of course, a large quantity of beer drank, but it is quite remarkable that there was not a fight during the day or night. The prompt and commendable action of Chief of Police Freas and his corps of policemen in locking up four cases of drunk before noon, put a check on the pugilistic propensities of quarrelsome men.

The Williamsport *Daily Item* says: The Grand Army boys report having had a splendid time and say that they were royally entertained by the Bloomsburg people. * * * Take it all in all, it was unanimously voted by the soldier boys to have been one of the most successful encampments ever held in the Middle district.

We clip the following extract from the Danville *Record's* report of Grand Army Day: The old heroes of the war could not speak too highly of the noble and patriotic citizens of Bloomsburg, who so amply contributed with their money, labor and hospitality toward making the old soldiers welcome—as welcome could be seen inscribed on many banners suspended in different parts of the town. It was a most joyous occasion, not only for the old soldiers, but for the Sons of Veterans and the ten or fifteen thousand people who lined the sidewalks and business houses of the place. The committee of arrangements and good hospitable people of Bloomsburg have the thanks of Goodrich Post No. 22, of Danville.

School books, slates, tablets, everything needed in school work, at W. H. Brooke & Co's.

W. B. Poust, for many years agent of the D. L. & W. road at this place, was among the visitors here on Grand Army day. He says he got on the cars at Shickshinny, and told the conductor he wanted to go to Bloomsburg, but when he got here and looked around the town he found that he had been put off at a flag station.

That excursion and picnic of the Reformed Sunday school, announced for last Saturday, did not take place. You know the reason. However, if the weather is favorable, it will take place next Saturday, Sept. 15; and you still have the opportunity of joining the last Sunday school excursion of this season over the B. & S. R. R. to the Hess Grove near Central, at the low rate of 40 cents for the round trip; children from 7 to 12 years 25 cents.

Levi Aikman died at his home on his farm in Centre township last Monday morning after a long illness, at the age of about seventy-three years. He was born in this county and has always made his home here, having moved but once. Mr. Aikman leaves a wife and four children, a son and three daughters, to mourn his loss. Mrs. H. V. White, of this place, being one of the daughters. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and funeral services were held at Hidlay's church at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Rev. D. J. Waller Sr. officiating. Interment took place in the family lot in the graveyard adjoining the church.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Sept. 28, 1888.

William Johnson, Mrs. Kate Kishbain, Miss Hattie Lewis, Mr. Le Craw, Mr. Frank Richart (2), Miss Katie Wells, Mr. F. K. Young.

CARDS.

Miss Minna Apell, Mrs. S. J. Bitner, Miss Katie Kaufman (2), Messrs March, Brownback & Co., Mrs. Aletha Masters.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

The arrest last Saturday of Charles Fredericks, charged with setting fire to Odd Fellow's Hall, will probably be but the beginning of a celebrated case. James Chamberlain's testimony that he followed Fredericks and saw him strike the match and set fire to the building was sufficient to put Fredericks in jail to await trial. Whether Fredericks will implicate others remains to be seen. Meanwhile developments are awaited.—*Berwick Independent.*

Fredericks has an unenviable reputation. Some years ago he was arrested for killing a boy named James Yohe, on the Ringtown Mountain near Shenandoah, but through some technicality he escaped punishment. Afterwards he was arrested for robbery and being convicted, served four years in the Eastern penitentiary. He returned home to again lead a life of crime. The United States authorities fastened upon him the crime of counterfeiting, and for this he served five years more, having been released only a few months prior to the Berwick fire. He has a wife in Berwick, but no children.

There has been more or less talk about running an independent candidate for President Judge of this district, ever since the delegate election. The Philadelphia *Press* has printed a number of editorials charging E. R. Ikeler Esq. with having secured the democratic nomination by corrupt means, and urging all parties to unite in an effort to defeat him. These charges of the *Press* and of the republican papers in the district do not seem to have had much effect upon the republicans of Montour county who on Monday last nominated Judge Hinckley as the regular republican candidate for Judge. It is well known that every possible influence was brought to bear in his own party to defeat Judge Hinckley, and prevent his candidacy, so that the field would be open for an independent. But the republicans of Montour declined to endorse the movement, and at the same time they have repudiated the charges made by the *Press* and other papers, by making a nomination of a republican candidate, thus preventing the candidacy of an independent and insuring the election of Mr. Ikeler beyond a doubt. The republican convention of Columbia county will meet next Monday, and will either endorse Hinckley or cause a split in their party. In either event their strength as an element to be counted in favor of an independent candidate is broken.

Vote of Thanks.

The undersigned committee of Ent Post, G. A. R. desire in behalf of the Post to express thanks to the citizens of Bloomsburg for their profuse decorations, to the contributors to the expense fund, to the ladies for their assistance in the dining room, to those who placed barrels of water along the line of march and to the president and council for giving the town over to the Grand Army for their enjoyment on that day.

C. P. SLOAN,
U. H. ENT,
P. S. MOYER,
LOUIS COHEN,
J. W. EYER,
Committee.

To Investors.

Persons having money to invest at a high rate of interest should consider the advantages offered by the Guaranty Investment Company of New York, which has a capital of $250,000, and guarantees the payment of all loans made by it. L. A. Riley of Centralia is one of the officers. Full information can be obtained by applying either in person or by letter, to Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, agent. tf.

All the school books used at the Normal kept in stock at Mercer's drug and book store.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

Buy Lester's School Shoes.
Every pair warranted.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

Open all day on Saturdays.

When you come to the city bear in mind that Wanamaker's is a meeting and resting and waiting place as well as the biggest store in the world. There are reading and sitting and retiring rooms for you: telephone, telegraph, and mail facilities. Your parcels will be cared for without charge. We try to make you welcome whether you care to buy or not.

You know that there is no worry in hot weather (or any weather) thing for wear or home use but we have it. If you can't come to the store, write for whatever you want, samples or goods. Shopping by mail has come to be simple and certain. A few scratches of a pen, and all the facilities of the store are yours.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to C. C. Marr's for dress goods, at low prices.

Silk plush for ladies' dresses at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

M'Killip's

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

Boots and shoes for men and boys at low prices at Housel Bros., near Lockards' store.

Our single and double shawls are now ready for inspection. More black cashmere shawls received last week.
H. W. SLOAN'S.

Violins and accordeons away down at the New York Variety store opposite St. Elmo Hotel.

Getting ready for a big trade and a big fair at I. W. Hartman & Sons', 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of Oct.

Oak Leaf soap beats all 5c. cakes. Sold by C. C. Marr.

Now is the time to get your Fall and Winter suit of clothing or Spring and Fall Overcoat at G. W. Bertsch's the Merchant Tailor. Just received a full and complete line from the city. A perfect fit always guaranteed or no sale.

A large and fine assortment of black cashmeres as will be found in town. The best 50c. cashmere ever offered
H. W. SLOAN'S

Boots and shoes made to order and repairing neatly done at Housel Bros'.

Children's soft felt and tourist hats at Mrs. F. K. Marsh's.

Don't forget I. W. Hartman & Sons' will be the place this season for ladies', misses' and children's coats.

G. W. Bertsch just received his new and nobby line of Neck Ties; also his latest styles in hats and caps, all the latest styles. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

A large line of bleached and unbleached Canton flannels now open. Prices very low. H. W. SLOAN'S.

Trunks!

An Imaginative Swede.

YARNS THAT RIVAL THE WILDEST FIGMENTS CONCEIVED BY RIDER HAGGARD.

Readers of Rider Haggard's startling story of imagination, "Allen Quatermain," will readily recall his description of the loathsome and horrible fresh water crabs which the adventurous travelers encountered on the banks of a river in the heart of Africa, but, says the Philadelphia *Times*, there are few persons aware that nearly 250 years ago stronger and more terrible monsters were gravely reported as existing on the Delaware, and that, too, by a historian and minister of the Gospel in a professedly serious work, than the romancer has introduced in his lively novel of the Dark Continent.

In February, 1643, there landed at a place called "The Rocks," on the Christianna river, within the present limits of the city of Wilmington, Rev. John Campanius, whose name is sometimes printed John Campanius Holme—the last word being added to denote the place of his residence, Stockholm, in Sweeden.

Campanius, who came with a vessel load of Swedish and Dutch immigrants, was the second minister who visited the shores of the Delaware and the first who remained any considerable length of time, his predecessor, Torkillus, making only a brief stay. Campanius remained in the country six years, exercising the priestly functions, seeing much of the country, the natives and the early settlers, and wrote a book, which, edited by his grandson, printed originally in Sweedish and translated in English, forms one of the earliest authorities on the history of New Sweden, and is for the most part trustworthy.

His errors and exaggerations are at this day obvious, but when the writings of the clergyman first appeared in Swe den they must have created, to say the least, the liveliest interest in this then prac tically unknown land, and doubt many innocent Scandinavians marvelled greately at some of the things of which they were told. Of the existence of precious metals the chronicler told only such stories as were common to the other writers of the time, and for which it is easy to account, as, for instance, by the quite natural error of mistaking iron pyrites for silver or gold. But such stones were far too tame and commonplace for the imagination of Campanius. His remarks upon the firefly are more in accordance with his romancing style and love of the marvelous.

He says: "There is also a kind of fly which the Indians call 'cucuyo,' which in the night gives so strong a light that it is sufficient, when a man is traveling, to show him the way. One may also write and read the smallest print by the light they give."

And now follows an invention which would really do credit to the author of the nightmare tales of Africa. "When the Indians go in the night a-hunting," says the old time-Swede, "they fasten those insects to their hands and feet, by which they can see their way as well as in the day-time," and he further states that one night they frightened all the soldiers on guard at Fort Christianno (Wilmington), who thought that an enemy was advancing against them with torches.

But even this does not exhibit Campanius' best powers. After speaking of various colored earths which might be used as ink and paint, and describing a tree resembling box-wood and smelling like "raw fish," which could not be split, but when a fire was built around it "melted away," he proceeded to disclose the wonders of the animal kingdom. Among the least of these was "a kind of fish with great long teeth" (found only in the waters along the shore destined to be the site of Philadelphia), "which the Indians call 'manitto,' which means spirit or devil," and which, he says, "plunges very deep in the water and spouts it up like a whale."

The favorite subjects for the exercise of the writer's imagination seem, however, to have been the rattlesnake and the king crab. The latter Campanius really makes so much more forformidable than Haggard's fresh-water crabs as to put that author of stalwart fiction to shame. "At Spiders Point" (Bombay Hook), says he, "when the south wind biows, a great many 'sea spiders' are driven on shore, which are not able to return into the water. They are as large as tortoises, and like them have houses over them of a kind of yellow horn. They have many feet, and their tails are half an ell long and made like a three-edged saw, with which the hardest tree may be sawed down." Whether the crabs were in the custom of sawing down the timber of the virgin forest, and thus aiding the colonists in making "clearings" when they were so unfortunate as to be stranded on the shore, or if simply the "three-edged" tail might be used for that purpose in the hands of man, is not clear. It is interesting to note with what an additional and vague terror the crab is ingeniously invested by being termed a "sea-spider."

The rattlesnake was not made sufficiently repulsive and terrible by nature, and so the Swedes were seriously assured that "there is here also a large and horrible serpent" which "has a head like the head of a dog, and can bite off a man's head as clear as if it had been hewn down with an ax. There are horny joints in their tails which make a noise like children's rattles, and when they see a man they wind themselves in a circle and shake their heads, which can be heard at the distance of one hundred yards. These snakes are three yards long and thick as the thickest part of a man's leg."

It is not strange, in view of these and timiliar statements about the country, hat the immigration of the Swedes was slow, and amounted to little, for even the Scandinavians, whose prowness has been proverbial from the time of fabled Thor, might be appaled by these dog-headed serpents, and giant saw-tailed "spiders." These passages and others which might be quoted from the volume of Rev. John Campanius are interesting as showing the love for the marvelous and for exaggeration which exists even in the minds supposed to be the most serious and prosaic, and they afford an excellent example of the manner in which wildlyfalse impressions were carried to theOld World concerning the New in an era when the wonders of the world were less understood and man's credulity was greater than now.

There is something of poetry in the fact that within a stone's throw of the spot where the first permanent Swedish settlers landed, on the shores of which Campanius told his wondrous "traveler's tales," is a great industrial establishment, which, of all in the world, was chosen to manufacture a palatial palace car for the King of Sweden in the year of our Lord 1876

Chips.

"In remembrance of his daughter's betrothel," is the way a modest worker recently sent a liberal subscription to a Hebrew charity, and happy must be the daughter who has so sensible a father. A betrothel—important event as it is to the person especially interested—is not so unusual an occurance that a whole town need get excited over it and all the friends and neighbors need be called in to feast at the parents' expense. Remembering the poor is an excellent substitute for winning rich friends, and we are glad no chronicle the new mode of celebrating a happy event.—*Jewish Messenger.*

Mr. James Young, of Bath, while engaged in raising timber from the bottom of the bay, found securely pinned to one of the logs a pike weighing 18½ pounds. The fish had run with such force against a large pointed sliver that it had penetrated his body and held him prisoner. The strangest part of the whole affair was revealed on opening the pike, when there tumbled out a four-ounce coin silver watch, three trolling spoons, a pair of silver spectacles, and a white porcelain door knob.—*Toronto Mail.*

Dr. Talmage comes high. He received $1200 for two talks at the Piedmont Chautauqua. It is more pleasant to go into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature on such terms than to "ride a circuit" all the year round for $150 and an occasional donation party. But which sort of preaching does most good we shall never find out in this world.—*Macon (Ga) Telegraph.*

"I was attorney for a railroad twenty years ago," said a Detroit lawyer yesteaday, and one day went out to settle a loss with a woman. She and her husband had been struck at a crossing, and, while she was badly hurt, he was killed outright and horses and buggy smashed to pieces. They had the dead wood on us for $15,000, as the engineer did not signal the crossing. I went out to make an offer of about $12,000. The widow was not able to sit up, and I stopped at a store in the village and bought some oranges and lemons and took them up. When we finally got around to the matter of damages she said: 'Yes, it is a sad thing, and the railroad was to blame, but I don't want to be mean about it. I suppose the President and all of 'em are worried most to death, and I suppose I could stop all the cars from running, but I want to be just. Your bringing up all that fruit proves how kind-hearted you all are, and if you think you could afford to give $1-000 I'll sign off. I made her accept $5000, and took her the money myself."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A LETTER FROM LIEUT. GOV. FULLER.

Pond's Extract Company, New York City.

GENTLEMEN; I beg to say that POND'S EXTRACT is a household friend with us, and without any hesitation, I am very glad to commend it.

Yours truly.
LEVI K. FULLER.

Prattleboro, Vt., June 9 1888.

Blaine's Estimate of Thurman.

"Twenty Years in Congress."

His rank in the Senate was established from the day he took his seat, and was never lowered during the period of his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statement, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusions. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was direct and manly. His retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss indeed to the body. He left behind him the respect of all with whom he had been associated during his twelve years of honorable service.

An Important Element

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact tha every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

Sheridan's Grave in Arlington.

(Washington Letter to Philadelphia Times.)

In their evening drives those who take in the shaded solitudes of Arlington observe a change in the appearance of the grave of Sheridan, although it was Mrs. Sheridan's wish that the treasured relics of mortality of her husband should be laid in their mother earth in the simple grave of a soldier. Since the martial ceremony and manner of burial were compassed in accordance with her wishes, a few weeks ago, the military authorities of the grounds have added some improvements of their own. Without opening the grave they have dag around the casket and have enveloped it in a casing of brick and cement. On the top they have sunk in the earth an immense stone of cubic form weighing about three tons, which originally was the base of a column of the old War Department. The sacred spot of Sheridan's final rest is now marked by the appearance of the dressed surface of this immense boulder about one inch above the fresh green of the surrounding turf. It bears no inscription, but wreaths of immortelles mark it to the gay drivers by that it is a grave. Until a suitable monument rears its inscribed form of granite or bronze the stranger must be told that there rests on that peaceful hillside the ashes of the hero of Winchester and Five Forks.

Tramp, to Man on Street—Can you give a fellow something to get some breakfast with?

Man—Go to the devil for your breakfast, won't you?

Tramp—Is that an indirect way of inviting me home wi h you, sir?

When half a dozen youngsters on the block make cocked hats out of wrapping paper and ornament them with a feather from their mother's duster and sally forth with wooden swords to play soldier, it is looked upon as a boyish caper and the old people laugh at it. But when abled-bodied men array themselves in oil-cloth coats more gayly colored than Joseph's outer garment ever was, and shouldering sticks surmounted with smoky, greasy torches and march three or four hours through the mud, the people who laughed at the children applaud and look upon it as something really commendable. After all, there is not very much difference between the two. The distinction is only in the age of the children. Both claim there is some fun in it.—*Utica Press.*

They are delicate in Mexico. They have nice ways of putting things that would in blunt language hurt the feelings. A friend of mine received a letter from a lawyer in Mexico on some land business a few days ago. After some other information he wrote: "I have written to Senor——about the documents, and I am awaiting his reply. He has not answered, although there has been plenty of time. I hear he is in jail, and that, of course, handicaps him somewhat."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

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LADIES

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Moyer Brothers Jobbing Agents, Bloomsburg, Pa. aug. 24 '88-3-m.*

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in wisely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, yet invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetising cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skilful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition, and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. **Large bottles** (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (168 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

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$1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt. **The Aged.**

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a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But—oughtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rheumatism or Neuralgia, he wont use Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

"The skill of five physicians could not cure me of Rheumatism which had settled in the hips, neck and shoulders. So intense was the pain that sleep was almost impossible. The first dose of Ath-lo-pho-ros gave me relief, and the third enabled me to sleep for four and a half hours without waking. I continued the use and am now well."
Rev. R. H. TROTH, Rose Abbey, Ind.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	.....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	.....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 13
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	.....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	.....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	.....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	55
Shickshinny	7 20	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22
Avondale	7 54	.....	12 20	8 38
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	.....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	.....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	.....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	.....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	.....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35

STATIONS.	A M	A M	SOUTH. P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 00
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	.....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	.....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 26
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 42
Shickshiny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 55
Hick's Ferry	7 55	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	.....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 38
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

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Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect AUG. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 5.15 p. m.; New York, 8.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington 5.55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Buffet Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Erie and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Buffet Parlor cars to Watkins

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily, except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Waverly and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.20 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Buffet Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 3.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.30 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.55 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a.m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m. Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.20 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.35 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.25 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p.m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

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nov25n.c&co1y.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The Col. Co., W. C. T. U. met in Convention, at Berwick, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Friday, August 31st. In the absence of the President, Mrs. Frymire of Bloomsburg presided during the Convention. Delegates from Catawissa, Millville, Espy and Bloomsburg were present, also many visitors. The morning session wa devoted to hearing various reports and general business. Superintendents of twelve departments of work are represented in the Co.—Some being present, gave good reports. One hundred and sixty-active and thirty-one honorary members were reported. There are also two Y. Unions and three Loyal legions in the Co. The Convention adopted eleven articles presented by the Committee on plans of work, some of which caused lively discussions. A few of the plans are as follows.—That a committee visit each pastor and ask his co-operation and public prayer in behalf of our cause. That a committee make effort to secure lecturers to educate public sentiment and create interest in our work. That special attention be paid juvenile work—i. e. to interest children in temperance work. Also to urge school boards to use the Barnes system of text books in our public schools. That we use our influence to have Law and Order leagues organized in our towns that our licence laws may be strictly enforced. That lawful means shall be brought to bear upon voters to bring about Prohibitory Amendment. That we unite in the effort to repeal the iuterval revenue tax. Afternoon session opened at 2 P. M., when Mrs. Wm. Trescott led in the half hour of devotional exercises, following which Mrs. Dr. Smith gave the convention a beautiful address of welcome. A well rendered response followed by Miss Rupert of Bloomsburg. Miss R. Anna Kester of Millville delivered a well written essay, and Miss Blanche Rhoback of Berwick a fine recitation, after which Mrs. Hertz read a thoughtful essay. Millville was selected for next place of meeting. Officers elected for coming year as follows: Pres., Mrs. Guie, Cattawissa; V. Pres., Mrs. Dr. Smith, Berwick; Cor. Sec., Miss Allie Kester, Millville, Rec. Sec., Mary Eyer, Bloomsburg; Treas., Eva Rupert, Bloomsburg. By a rising vote thanks were tendered all who assisted with music or otherwise to make the meeting a success, to the Berwick people for their kindness and hospitality, and to the Y. M. C. A. for the use of their beautiful Hall. An evening entertainment was given by the Loyal Legion. The children left a favorable impression on the visitors for their entertainment was a grand success. Mr. J. Jenkins of Shamokin addressed the audience on the subject of Temperance, all were delighted with his lecture.

Health Officers of New York.

Members of the Board of Health of New York and Brooklyn and other prominent physicians who have visited Speer's vineyards, use Speer's N. J. wine for their patients and in their own families, much on account of the iron (blood making property) contained in it from the soil on which Speer's vineyards are situated.—*Times.* Mr. Speer furnishes this wine and his Unfermented Grape Juice to Druggists.

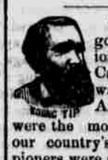
Cleveland Gets The Horseshoe.

THE ARTICLE MADE FROM NAILS COLLECTED IN EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 30.—For some time past the republican press in this region has been in ecstacy over the fact that Mr. James Ryder, an expert Irish blacksmith, who in 1884 voted for James G. Blaine for president, was making a model horseshoe for Ben Harrison, which was to have been presented to him, with a great demonstration, by Governor Foraker. The shoe is an elegant specimen of expert workmanship, and is made of old horseshoe nails, collected in every state and territory in the union. The shoe is completed, but it seems the honest old Irishman changed his mind somewhat, for yesterday he sent it to President Grover Cleveland, with the following letter:

DAYTON, O., Aug. 29, 1888.—*President Cleveland:* HONORED SIR—I take great pleasure in presenting you with a horseshoe made by an old Irishman out of American steel, and ornamented with a horseshoe nail from each and every state in the United States. I am an Irishman, a Cannaught Range; who voted for James G. Blaine in 1884, but have come to the conclusion that you are the true friend of all Irishmen and workingmen, and I shall vote for you, if God spares my life, in 1888. May good luck follow you all your life, is the wish of an honest, hard working Irishman. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES RYDER.



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Direct from the Front.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 2, 1888.

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J. S. STRADER,
118 Dale Ave.

KEMP, TEXAS, June 23, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—A sixteen-year-old son of mine was afflicted with bad blood, and broke out with an eruption on various parts of his body. I put him to taking S. S. S., and a few bottles cured him entirely. I live at Lone Oak, but my post-office is at Kemp.

Yours truly, W. S. ROBINSON.

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